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## LATVIAN SSR REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DATA FOR FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1946 - 1950), collectivization of peasant households was virtually complete in the republic. The sown area increased as follows: grains 7 percent, vegetables 33 percent, potatoes 59 percent and industrial crops 2.2 times. The Five-Year Plan for increase of the area sown to fodder crops was not fulfilled, and fodder production lagged behind the increasing demands of animal busbandry. The Five-Year Plan for increase of grain and potato yields was exceeded. During the period 1946 - 1950, crop yields increased as follows: grains 1.6 times, sugar beets 2.3 times, and fiber flax 1.7 times. During the same period gross harvests increased as follows: grains 1.8 times, fiber flax 1 h times, sugar beets 3.6 times, and potatoes 3.3 times.

Sovkhozes of Latvian SSR considerably increased their sown areas and crop yields during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

In spite of the successes listed above, serious shortcomings in agricultural production were registered. Harvest losses continued to increase, especially grains, flax, and sugar beets.

The number of livestock in the republic increased during the period 1946-1950 as follows: cattle 20 percent, swine 59 percent, and sheep and goats 25 percent. Livestock on sovkhozes increased as follows: cattle 4 times, swine 21.5 times, sheep 3.6 times, and horses 3.2 times. Cattle productivity was considerably increased, but the Five-Year Plan for increase in the number of productive and working cattle was not fulfilled. Considerable work was done in kolkhozes and sovkhozes concerning the improvement of breeding techniques, and the net of breeding sovkhozes state breeding points, and breeding farms was extended.

The technical facilities available to agriculture increased; 96 MTS and 5 MMS (Mechanized Land Improvement Stations) were set up in the republic.

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